PROPERTY OF THE LIBRARY OF THE
JUL 3 1961
WOMAN'S COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

FACTS ON FILE

FOF

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Published weekly

Vol. XXI, No. 1082 July 20-26, 1961

WORLD AFFAIRS

Berlin Crisis

Kennedy Program. A long-range U.S response to the Berlin crisis was presented by Pres. Kennedy to the American people July 25.

In a nationwide radio-TV address from the White House, Mr. Kennedy again pledged the U.S. to defend West Berlin and its postwar occupation rights in the city, by force if necessary. The President disclosed that the U.S. was beginning a long-term strengthening of its armed forces to meet military commitments in Germany and elsewhere. He said he had ordered these measures for a balanced military buildup:

(1) A request to Congress to provide "for the current fiscal year an additional $3.247 billion of appropriations for the military forces."

(2) A request to Congress for "an increase in the Army's total authorized strength from 875,000 to approximately 1,000,000 men" "to fill out our present Army divisions and to make more men available for prompt deployment."*

(3) A similar request for "an increase of 29,000 and 63,000 men, respectively, in the active duty strength of the Navy and the Air Force."

(4) Doubling and tripling of draft calls; requests for authority to recall to service "certain reserve units," to "extend tours of duty" and to activate "a number of Air Transport squadrons and Air National Guard tactical air squadrons."

(5) Retention or reactivation of ships and planes, including B-47 bombers, to increase "tactical air power and . . . sea lift, air lift, and anti-submarine warfare capability."

(6) The use of $1.8 billion of the $3.247 billion request "for the procurement of non-nuclear weapons, ammunition and equipment."

Mr. Kennedy said he would seek an additional $207 million in appropriations for civil defense projects; this, he said, would bring his new defense fund requests to $3.454 billion and raise military appropriations to "a total of $47.5 billion for the year." Added to his earlier requests for increased defense funds, the President estimated that the new appropriations sought would raise the U.S.' budget by $6 billion and would result in a deficit of more than $5 billion. He expressed confidence that the new appropriations could be met by increased revenues as the nation recovered from the recent recession and by reducing "all expenditures not thoroughly justified." He made it clear, however, that he would seek a balanced budget in fiscal 1963 and that, "should an increase in taxes be needed to achieve that balance in view of these or subsequent budget rises, those . . . taxes will be requested."

With respect to Berlin and the Soviet threat to sign an East German peace treaty abrogating the city's occupation statute, Mr. Kennedy said:

● "We are there as a result of our victory over Nazi Germany—and our basic rights deriving from that victory include both our presence in Berlin and the enjoyment of access across East Germany." "Thus, our presence in West Berlin, and our access thereto, cannot be ended by any act of the Soviet government. The NATO shield was long ago extended to cover West Berlin—and we have given our word that an attack in that city will be regarded as an attack upon us all."

● "For West Berlin—lying exposed 110 miles inside of East Germany—. . . has many roles. It is more than a showcase of liberty, a symbol, an isle of freedom in a Communist sea." ". . . It has now become—as never before—the great testing place of Western courage and will, a focal point where our solemn commitments and Soviet ambitions now meet in basic confrontation."

● "It would be a mistake for others to look upon Berlin . . . as a tempting target." "I hear it said that West Berlin is militarily untenable. So was Bastogne. So, in fact, was Stalingrad. Any dangerous spot is tenable if brave men will make it so." "We do not want to fight—but we have fought before. And others in earlier times have made the same dangerous mistake that the West was too selfish and too soft and too divided to resist invasions of freedom in other lands."

● "We cannot and will not permit the Communists to drive us out of Berlin, either gradually or by force. For the fulfillment of our pledge to that city is essential to the morale and the security of Western Germany, to the unity of Western Europe, and to the faith of the whole free world."

● "But I must emphasize again that the choice is not merely between resistance and retreat, between atomic holocaust and surrender." "We have previously indicated our readiness to remove any actual irritants in West Berlin. . . ." ". . . We are willing to consider any arrangement or treaty in Germany consistent with . . . peace and freedom. . . ." "We recognize the Soviet Union's historical concerns about their security in central and eastern Europe—after a series of ravaging invasions—and we believe arrangements can be worked out [to help] . . . meet those concerns. . . ."

● The U.S. was prepared to submit to 2 tests of its position in Berlin and Germany: "If anyone doubts the legality of our rights in Berlin, we are ready to have it submitted to adjudication." "If anyone doubts the extent to which our presence is desired by the people of West Berlin, compared to East German feelings about their régime, we are ready to have that question submitted to a free vote in Berlin, and, if possible, among all the German people."

Mr. Kennedy declared that the world was not deceived by "the Communist attempt to label Berlin a hotbed of war." "There is peace in Berlin today. The source of world trouble and tension today is Moscow, not Berlin. And if war begins, it will have begun in Moscow, not Berlin," he said.

The President cautioned, however, that the Soviet threat was "worldwide" and must be countered by measures "equally wide and strong." "We face a challenge in Berlin, but there is also . . . a challenge in South East Asia," "in our own hemisphere and wherever else the freedom of human beings is at stake," he said.

Military Proposals. A draft resolution requesting authority to call up the Ready Reserve and to extend armed forces' enlistments was sent to Congress by Pres. Kennedy July 26.

Week in Headlines

Pres. Kennedy pledged U.S. support of West Berlin. He called for U.S. military buildup to meet anti-Red worldwide commitments.

700 killed in French-Moroccan clash over Bizerte base.

U.S. AF Capt. Grissom became 2d American—and 3d human—to rocket to fringes of space.

FOF

*Mr. Kennedy apparently referred to the 875,000-man Army authorization sought by his Administration but not yet approved by Congress. Current authorized strengths of the U.S.' armed services: Army—870,000; Navy—628,000; Air Force—824,900; Marine Corps—190,000 (15,000 added by the Kennedy Administration's request to the 175,000 requested by Pres. Eisenhower). According to the July 28 issue of Time magazine, the services' current active strengths were: Army—856,233 men in 14 divisions (5 in Western Europe, 3 in the Pacific area), 5 regiments, 80 air defense battalions, one infantry brigade, one combat command, one armored group; Navy—620,405 men in 376 warships, 16 fleet carrier air groups, 31 carrier anti-submarine squadrons; Air Force—819,410 men in 37 strategic wings, 19 air defense wings, 32 tactical wings; Marine Corps—176,847 men in 3 divisions (4th in formation), 3 tactical air wings.

FOF ADVISORY BOARD

Letters: Prof. A. J. BARNOUW, Columbia
Political Science: Prof. FRANCIS W. COKER, Yale
Economics: Prof. J. ANTON DE HAAS, Claremont
Science: DAVID DIETZ, Scripps-Howard Newspapers
Education: Dr. HARRY D. GIDEONSE
History: JOHN GUNTHER
News Analysis: H. V. KALTENBORN
World Affairs: WILLIAM L. SHIRER
Latin America: Prof. FRANK TANNENBAUM, Columbia
Library Service: Dr. C. C. WILLIAMSON

®Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

Along with the resolution the President sent proposed amendments to the Defense Department's 1962 budget to cover his new arms proposals. The amendments would provide a $3,454,600,000 increase in new obligational authority.

The resolution asked for authority until July 1, 1962: (a) to order up to 250,000 Ready Reservists to active duty for a period up to one year; (b) to order the Defense Department to extend enlistments, including those of National Guardsmen, for a period up to one year. (The Ready Reserve currently numbered 2,415,000.) The budget amendments would bring fiscal 1962 new obligational authority requested for the Defense Department's military functions up to $47,506,113,000. Fiscal 1962 expenditures for the department's military functions would total an estimated $46.64 billion, including an estimated $2.74 billion ($140 million of it for Civil Defense) added by the President's July 26 proposals. [See p. 112E-G2]

New obligational authority requested for Defense Department (in millions):

	Original Estimate as Amended	Revision (incl. July 26 requests)
Military Personnel		
Army	$3,202	$3,697
Navy	2,600	2,692
Air Force	4,033	4,197
Operation and Maintenance		
Army	3,322	3,716
Navy	2,721	2,905
Air Force	4,377	4,542
Procurement		
Army, equipment and missiles	2,012	2,564
Navy, aircraft and missiles	2,192	2,735.6
Other procurement	704	869.4
Marine Corps	203	270
Air Force, aircraft	2,989	3,200.5
Air Force, aircraft modernization	298	380.6
Air Force, missiles	2,792	2,800.8
Air Force, other procurement	1,002	1,124.1
Civil Defense		
Defense Department	.....	207.6

Reaction. The immediate reaction to the President's defense proposals was reported as generally favorable both in Congress and throughout the nation. Democratic and Republican Congressional leaders pledged to support the program. Senate minority leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) said after a meeting of Senate GOP leaders July 26 that "this is an emergency situation" and that the President's requests would encounter "no difficulty." Senate GOP Policy Committee Chrmn. Styles Bridges (N.H.) said: "It is now clear to our enemies as well as to our friends the strong position we have taken."

Conservatives of both parties backed the President's defense plans but were reported to have called for reductions in non-defense spending.

An "unprecedented" and "overwhelmingly favorable" public response to the President's speech was reported July 26 by Presidential Press Secy. Pierre Salinger. He said more than 2,000 telegrams on the speech already had been received at the White House.

French-Tunisian Clash

700 Killed in Bizerte. French military forces, responding to a Tunisian attempt to blockade the Bizerte naval and air base, attacked and occupied most of the city of Bizerte and many nearby centers July 19-22.

Reports from Paris and Tunis estimated July 23 that 670 Tunisian soldiers and civilians and 30 French soldiers had been killed in the fighting. At least 1,155 Tunisians were said to have been wounded.

(An emergency session of the UN Security Council called on France and Tunsia July 22 to stop fighting.)

The immediate cause of the Bizerte fighting was a renewed Tunisian effort to force France into negotiating the withdrawal of its troops from Bizerte, the last French-held base on Tunisian territory. Tunisian Pres. Habib Bourguiba had called for an agreement on such talks in a personal message delivered to French Pres. de Gaulle July 7. The French government, in notes to Tunisia July 13 and 16, rejected any negotiations under what it said were threats. The notes said de Gaulle would reply to Bourguiba only if Tunisia ended its alleged efforts to create animosity toward France and its occupation of the Bizerte base complex.

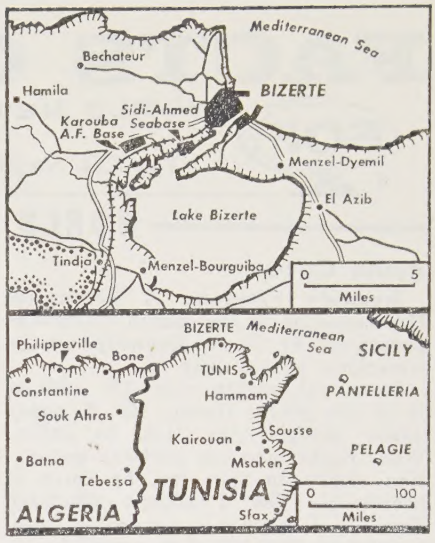
Bourguiba, addressing the Tunisian National Assembly July 17, gave France 24 hours to begin negotiations on a Bizerte withdrawal and to recognize Tunisian claims in the Sahara desert. Bourguiba said that if France rejected his ultimatum he would: (1) order Tunisian troops, reservists and civil volunteers to surround and blockade the Bizerte naval and air installations; (2) send a Tunisian patrol into the Sahara to "plant a flag" at Sahara Marker 233, near Garet el Hamel, 28 miles south of the Tunisian border recognized by the French (at Marker 220, near Fort Saint) and enforced by French forces operating against Algerian rebels. Bourguiba indicated that the Saharan area claimed by Tunisia might include the Edjele oil field, 100 miles south of Garet el Hamel.

(Bourguiba also denounced the rebel Algerian Provisional Government for refusing to support Tunisia's Bizerte and Saharan claims. He rejected Algerian rebel leaders' views that "all Saharan space under French domination" should become part of an independent Algeria.)

A French note delivered to Tunisia July 18 warned that France would take "all measures" necessary to protect its Bizerte installations and halt a Tunisian incursion into the Sahara.

Tunisian volunteers July 19 began surrounding the Bizerte base area, manning roadblocks that had been constructed earlier and building new impediments to French military traffic between sections of the base. (The AP reported from Tunis July 19 that other volunteers had crossed into the Sahara in the direction of Garet el Hamel.) The volunteers, who included reservists and civilians, had been mobilized in Tunis and other nearby cities by Bourguiba's ruling Neo Destour party. They were supported by Tunisian army units with machine guns and light artillery.

The first shots in the Bizerte battle reportedly were fired by Tunisians at a French helicopter July 19, after the



Major points of Bizerte and its French-held naval and air base are shown in upper map. Lower map locates Bizerte region in relation to the Mediterranean, Tunis, and Algeria. The Bizerte base complex, built after the establishment of a French protectorate over Tunisia in 1881, was one of the 4 most important French naval installations. The others: Brest and Toulon in France and Mers-el-Kebir near Oran, Algeria. (Wide World maps)

Tunisian government had ordered its airspace closed to French military aircraft. The firing spread and became an artillery duel between the Tunisians and the French garrison commanded by Gen. Roger Motte. 800 Foreign Legion paratroops were flown to Bizerte and parachuted into the base later July 19 after the transports carrying them were prevented from landing by Tunisian gunfire. French fighters attacked Tunisian positions near the base to cover the paratroops' landing.

French troops, supported by tanks and rocket-firing aircraft, broke the Tunisian blockade of their base July 20 and drove into the city of Bizerte. French air attacks also were made against Menzel-Bourguiba and other nearby towns and road centers. The French attacks were coordinated with what was described as a massive artillery barrage. They drove Tunisians back from their barricades surrounding the base and demolished their artillery strongpoints. Other French forces made an amphibious landing in Bizerte covered by 3 French cruisers offshore. A French ultimatum to surrender the city was rejected by the Tunisians, who defended key positions for more than 24 hours. The French forces occupied most parts of Bizerte and the surrounding area by late July 22.

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $95 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1945—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1961 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, President & Treasurer; Lester A. Sobel, Secretary & Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

(Paris and Tunis dispatches reported July 22 that Tunisian volunteers marching south into the Sahara had clashed with French troops.)

Bourguiba announced July 20 that Tunisia had severed diplomatic relations with France and had requested an immediate UN Security Council meeting to condemn the "French aggression." Bourguiba blamed the Bizerte fighting on France's "colonial mentality" and de Gaulle's "obsession for grandeur." Bourguiba appealed for foreign volunteers to aid Tunisia and ordered 3,500 Tunisian troops recalled from the Congo. (Tunisia received pledges of support from Morocco and the UAR and an offer of military aid from the Algerian rebels July 21.)

A French note transmitted to Tunisia July 20 blamed Tunisia for the fighting but offered to discuss conditions for a cease-fire in Bizerte. The note was rejected in view of the diplomatic break ordered by Bourguiba.

A U.S. State Department statement issued July 20 called on both France and Tunisia to "end hostilities without delay and effect a peaceful reconciliation among themselves." The U.S.' appeal was repeated at a Washington meeting the same day of Tunisian Amb.-to-U.S. Habib Bourguiba Jr. with State Secy. Rusk and at a Tunis meeting of U.S. Amb. Walter Walmsley and Tunisian Defense Secy. Bahi Ladgham. Both Tunisians were said to have challenged the U.S. to demonstrate its anti-colonialist views by supporting Tunisia against France.

UN Votes Cease-Fire. The UN Security Council met in New York July 21 at Tunisia's request to debate the French-Tunisian fighting in Bizerte. The Council voted July 22 by 10-0 (France abstaining) to call on both sides to cease firing and return their troops to the positions they had occupied before the fighting began.

Addressing the Council July 21, Tunisian Rep.-to-UN Mongi Slim charged that France had committed "premeditated and concerted aggression" against Tunisia. He asserted that French planes had violated Tunisian air zones specifically closed to them, French paratroops had been dropped in violation of agreements requiring Tunisian permission for all French troop movements, and French forces had attacked positions outside the Bizerte base area. He blamed France for responding to Tunisian warning shots with a full-scale attack in which many civilians were killed. He said a cease-fire would be acceptable to Tunisia only if it provided for the withdrawal of all French troops from Tunisia.

French Rep.-to-UN Armand Bérard answered July 21 that it was Tunisia that was guilty of "systematic aggression" against France. He said that the French troops at the Bizerte base were in Tunisia under accords freely negotiated by the Tunisian government and that France always had been ready to renegotiate the status of the Bizerte base—but not under threats. He charged that Tunisia had used a 9-foot lengthening of the French air base's taxiway as a pretext for the demand for new negotiations. He said French troops had fired on Tunisians only in self-defense and to protect communications among base areas.

U.S. Deputy Rep.-to-UN Charles W. Yost called on both sides July 21 to agree to a cease-fire and to the return of their forces to previous positions as a precondition to negotiations on a permanent settlement.

Soviet Rep. Platon D. Morozov and UAR Rep. Farid Chehlaoui supported the Tunisian charges of French aggression and called for a cease-fire and the withdrawal of all French soldiers from Tunisia.

The resolution adopted by the Council July 22 was presented by Liberian Rep.-to-UN Nathan Barnes. It called for a cease-fire and for Council Pres. Leopoldo Benites of Ecuador to keep the Bizerte dispute on the Council's agenda pending a final settlement. 2 other resolutions were presented but failed to win the required 2/3 Council majority. One, sponsored by the U.S. and Britain, was supported by 6 votes; the other, presented by Liberia and the UAR, was supported by only 4 votes.

Fighting Halted. France and Tunisia ordered their military forces and volunteers in the Bizerte area to cease firing July 22. Both countries informed the Security Council of their action later the same day, and the truce was confirmed by newsmen who reported only occasional shots in the city. No withdrawal of French troops from captured Tunisian positions was reported, however, and French officers said July 23 that they would retain the occupied areas of Bizerte to insure communication among isolated sections of the base. French forces retained their control of roads to Tunis and other cities, and French aircraft patrolled Tunisian airspace to check all vehicles approaching or leaving Bizerte. Within Bizerte, Tunisians held the Casbah and Moslem districts; the French held the rest of the city.

(It was not reliably known whether the Tunisian volunteers sent in to the Sahara had reached their objective, but the French commander of the area reportedly warned July 23 that he would attack the force unless it withdrew. Tunis radio reported July 22 that 100 of the Sahara volunteers had been killed by napalm bombs from French planes.)

Tunisian civilians began leaving Bizerte July 23 in a fleet of taxis sent from Tunis. French civilians and military dependents began a withdrawal to the safety of the base. The city's 45,000 inhabitants included an estimated 10,000 French.

French troops were reported July 25 to be entrenching themselves in the most advanced positions gained during the July 19-22 fighting. No talks on a formal cease-fire and troop withdrawal had been held by July 25 by Hedi Mokkadem, Tunisian governor of the Bizerte region, and Vice Adm. Maurice Amman, commander of the Bizerte naval and air installations.

Hammarskjöld Mission. UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld flew from New York to Tunis July 23-24 to investigate the Bizerte dispute at Bourguiba's request. The Bourguiba invitation said that the gravity of the Bizerte crisis made necessary a "direct and personal exchange" of views. Hammarskjöld's acceptance made it clear, however, that the Bizerte problem still was before the Security Council, hence outside of his competence.

Hammarskjöld arrived in Tunis and met with Bourguiba July 24. They continued their private talks July 25 and were joined that day by Amb.-to-U.S. Habib Bourguiba Jr.

(Bourguiba Jr. had called on the Western powers July 24 to aid Tunisian efforts to end the Bizerte dispute before "another world," presumably that of the Communists, did so. He told Washington reporters, after a meeting with State Secy. Rusk, that Tunisia was one of the U.S.' "best friends" and hoped for "a change in U.S. policy." He said all Tunisian embassies had been ordered to enroll foreign volunteers.)

(Pres. Bourguiba called on Tunisia's African neighbors July 25 to aid it with arms and military action against the French in Bizerte. He stressed that "planes based in friendly countries would be welcomed." Bourguiba conceded that the Bizerte fighting had been begun by Tunisians firing at a French helicopter. But he declared that this had happened "when France was violating our airspace after we had . . . forbidden overflights." He asserted: "The French base at Bizerte will not exist much longer.")

(Bourguiba's speech and a note delivered to the Security Council by his son July 23 charged that French troops had taken full control of the areas they occupied and were enlarging and fortifying their positions. The French were said to have arrested many Tunisian civilians.)

(Arab League Secy. Gen. Abdel Khalek Hassouna cabled Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld July 25 that contingents of Arab volunteers would arrive in Tunisia in a "few days" to "help it . . . clear its territory of French troops." Jordanian King Hussein announced July 23 that he had ordered a "token" company of infantry flown to Tunisia.)

France Bars Hammarskjöld. The French government disclosed July 26 that it had rebuffed an implied suggestion by Hammarskjöld that he visit Paris to acertain French views on the Bizerte crisis.

The French rebuff was disclosed with the publication of a Hammarskjöld message in which Foreign Min. Maurice Couve de Murville was urged to make available French views on the situation and a reply in which Couve de Murville said that the French position was well known and would be restated publicly. French spokesmen emphasized the rebuff by saying that Hammarskjöld's trip had not been ordered by the Security Council and there was no need for him to visit Paris. Couve de Murville's reply characterized Hammarsk-

jöld's message as an exposition of "views of the Tunisian government." It made clear that French troops had ceased fire because they had achieved their self-defense objective in Bizerte, not because of the Security Council's recommendation.

A

Hammarskjöld passed through French lines July 26 to visit Bizerte, where Vice Adm. Amman, the base's commander, refused to meet with him. Hammarskjöld then returned to Tunis and left for New York July 27. [See pp. 232D2, 78G1; Vol. XX, 126B1, 58E2, 34B1; XVIII, 175A1, 45B1]

SPACE

B

Grissom 3d in Space. Capt. Virgil Ivan (Gus) Grissom, 35, of the U.S. Air Force rode a Mercury capsule to an altitude of 118 miles July 21 in a 16-minute flight that made him the 2d American—and 3d known human —to rocket into the fringes of space. Grissom came down safely, but his capsule sank in the Atlantic Ocean 303 miles from the launching point.

C

Strapped in the seat of a 4,040-pound capsule dubbed the Liberty Bell 7, Grissom was shot aloft from Cape Canaveral at 8:20 a.m. EDT in the nose of an 83-foot Redstone rocket. Rocket and capsule were altered in only minor respects from those used by Cmndr. Alan B. Shepard Jr. in the U.S.' first manned suborbital space flight.

D

The Liberty Bell 7, slowed by 3 retro-rockets, was eased downward by a drogue parachute, which opened at an altitude of 30,000 feet, and by its main 63-foot 'chute, which opened at 10,000 feet. It dropped to the surface of the Atlantic at 8:36 a.m.

Shortly after the capsule hit the water, the explosive cord that operated its escape hatch blew the hatch off prematurely. Grissom immediately leaped into the water and swam from the capsule. A Marine helicopter picked him out of the ocean less than a minute later, but water poured into the capsule, and it sank despite efforts of a 2d helicopter to retrieve it. The capsule was lost with its instruments and photographic records.

E

According to NASA, Grissom had achieved a top speed of 5,280 mph. (180 mph. faster than Shepard), was in a state of weightlessness for about 5 minutes and was subjected to a pull 11 times that of gravity on reentering the atmosphere. He maneuvered the capsule by manual controls and performed other tasks during the flight. The helicopter that snatched him from the water flew him to the nearby carrier Randolph to start his "debriefing." Physicians aboard the carrier examined him and pronounced him in good health.

F

Pres. Kennedy watched the flight by TV and then phoned Grissom aboard the Randolph to express satisfaction at the successful flight.

After an overnight stay and further medical-psychological checks at Grand Bahama Island, Grissom was flown July 22 to Cape Canaveral, where he was given the NASA Distinguished Service Medal at a press conference.

G

Grissom's flight originally had been set for July 17 and then rescheduled for July 19 but was postponed each time because of unfavorable weather.

(Shepard suffered no ill effects from his May 5 flight, NASA scientists reported June 6 at a public day-long NASA "conference on medical results of the first United States manned suborbital space flight." During moments of maximum stress the rate of Shepard's heart-beat had doubled, his temperature and blood pressure had risen and his body's production of hormones had increased, the scientists revealed. They concluded that Shepard had been called on to do too many things—27 major tasks and about 70 communications—during the 15-minute flight. As a result, the work load in future suborbital flights was to be decreased, they said.

(Shepard said his flight had convinced him that the 2 years of training he had received for the flight was excessive and that future astronauts could be trained in less time. NASA physicians indicated that they would comply with Shepard's hope that they use fewer needles for taking samples of body fluids in the future.

(Shepard denied at Cocoa Beach, Fla. July 22 that he had used the widely quoted expression "A-OK" to describe his May 5 flight.)

It was reported July 23 that recovery personnel had spotted a radar-equipped Soviet trawler in the vicinity of the recovery area at the time of both the Shepard flight and the Grissom flight. [See pp. 161B1-162E1]

Records Accepted. The Federation Aeronautique Internationale in Paris July 22 announced official recognition of world records achieved by Soviet Maj. Yuri A. Gagarin in his orbital flight Apr. 12 and by U.S. Cmndr. Alan B. Shepard Jr. in his suborbital flight May 5.

Gagarin's accepted records: duration in orbital flight—108 minutes; altitude in orbital flight—327 kilometers (203 miles); mass lifted in orbital flight—4,725 kilograms (10,-395 pounds).

Shepard's records: altitude without orbit—186.307 kilometers (115.696 miles); mass lifted without orbit—1,832.61 kilograms (4,031.7 pounds).

U.S. Capt. Virgil I. Grissom's July 21 flight exceeded Shepard's in altitude by about 2 miles but had no chance of being approved as a record because the FAI accepted only records that exceeded the old ones by at least 10%.

The USSR had been forced to reveal some hitherto secret details of Gagarin's flight in order to win FAI acceptance of Gagarin's records. The Central Aero Club of the USSR told the FAI that Gagarin had landed in his space ship. Press reports based on observers' accounts had indicated that he had landed by parachute. [See p. 192C-D3]

Midas III in Orbit. A 3,500-pound missile-detection satellite dubbed Midas III (for Missile Defense Alarm System) was launched by the Air Force from Point Arguello, Calif. at 7:12 a.m. July 12. The nearly circular, polar orbit took the experimental satellite around the earth once every 160 minutes at an altitude of 1,850 miles. It passed over Soviet territory on its 2d orbital sweep.

Midas III, launched by means of a 98-foot 2-stage Atlas-Agena B rocket, consisted of a large instrument package within the burned-out casing of the 30-foot-long Agena B stage. The satellite, 5 feet in diameter, carried infra-red sensors built by Baird-Atomic, Inc. of Cambridge, Mass. These sensors were designed to spot missile launchings by detecting the hot missile exhausts. It was reported that the sensors could detect a lighted cigarette at a distance of 8 miles. The AF said the Midas system was "ultimately intended to provide for the United States and the free world the capability of detecting the launch of aggressor ballistic missiles seconds after launch."

Midas III was put into its high, circular orbit by the "kick-in-apogee" technique: After the Atlas stage was exhausted, the Agena B (or satellite) stage was detached; it coasted briefly, then was ignited to add speed enough to achieve an elliptical orbit; it then coasted without power half-way around the earth and was restarted over Africa at the apogee of the elliptical orbit to provide the speed and direction needed for the higher, circular orbit. The launching was the first orbital test of the liquid-fueled Agena B, which the NASA planned to use for deeper space probes.

An attempt to launch Midas III July 10 had failed, apparently because of malfunction of the booster, and the rocket assembly did not rise from launching pad. [See Vol. XX, pp. 179F3-180B1]

Tiros III Launched. A 285-pound weather satellite named Tiros III (for Television InfraRed Observation Satellite) was launched by NASA scientists at Cape Canaveral at 6:25 a.m. EDT July 12. The experimental satellite, carrying 2 TV cameras to photograph the earth's cloud cover, went into an orbit with an apogee of 506 miles and perigee of 460 miles. Its orbit, inclined at an angle of 48° to the equatorial plane, took it around the earth every 100 minutes on a path that brought it over parts of the USSR and Red China.

Tiros III, developed and built by RCA, was carried into orbit by a 3-stage Thor-Delta rocket. The drum-shaped satellite was 42 inches in diameter and 19 inches high. It carried 2 wide-angle TV cameras and 2 omni-directional infrared sensors. The latter were to measure the absorption, reflection and emission of solar energy by the earth and its atmosphere. The satellite's instruments and radio were powered by Sonotone Corp. sintered-plate nickel-cadmium batteries that stored power provided by the 9,000 solar cells encrusting the satellite. One of the satellites prime missions was to detect the birth and development of hurricanes. It started transmitting cloud photos shortly after

being established in orbit. [See Vol. XX, p. 438C2-C3]

USSR Charges Spying. The Soviet armed forces newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda charged July 23 that the launching of Midas III and Tiros III into orbits over Soviet territory were acts of espionage and aggression.

Saturn Pad Finished. A $14 million launching site for Saturn space rockets, the biggest U.S. launching facility built so far, was dedicated at Cape Canaveral June 5 and turned over by the Army Corps of Engineers to the NASA. Designated Launch Complex 34, it took 2 years to build and included a 310-foot 2,800-ton gantry, block house, launching pad and ground support equipment. The complex was put under the control of Dr. Kurt H. Debus, head of the NASA's Launch Operations Directorate, which was in charge of Saturn, Centaur, Mercury, Redstone and Atlas launchings. [See pp. 192E3, 82B-F3]

Sakhalin Pads. UPI reported from Tokyo June 6 that, according to "reliable sources," several USSR bases capable of launching ICBMs had been built on Sakhalin Island. [See p. 175C3]

Discoverer XXVI Goes Up. Discoverer XXVI was launched by Air Force rocket personnel at Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif. at 4:30 p.m. July 7 into a polar orbit with an apogee of 503 miles, a perigee of 146 miles and a period of 95 minutes. The 2,450-pound satellite, the Agena B stage of a Thor-Agena B 2-stage rocket, released its 300-pound capsule over the Pacific July 9. A Hawaii-based AF C-119 recovery plane, equipped with a trapeze-like grappling device, caught the capsule in the air. The capsule's contents were labeled secret. [See p. 240A1-B2]

(Discoverer XXVII was launched from Vandenberg Base July 21 but was blown up by the range safety officer 80 seconds after launching.)

3,690 Mph. by X-15. AF Maj. Robert White June 23 flew the experimental X-15 rocket plane at a speed of 3,690 mph., a record for winged planes. The record was set over the Mojave Desert. On landing at Edwards Air Force Base, it was found that the intense heat (up to 750° F.) caused by air friction at high speed had charred and burned away some of the white paint of the X-15's fuselage. [See p. 125G3]

Israel Fires Rocket. A multistage rocket named the Shavit (Meteor) II was fired by Israeli scientists from a secret Mediterranean coast site at 4:41 a.m. July 5. Israeli authorities said that the rocket, used for weather research, rose to the planned altitude of 80 kilometers (50 miles) and then released sodium metal powder, which billowed out in a radiating cloud. The cloud's behavior was observed by Israeli scientists for clews as to weather conditions in the stratosphere and ionosphere. It was reported that the rocket, designed and built in Israel, weighed 550-600 pounds and was propelled by solid fuel developed in Israel.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The President

Civil Defense Reorganized. Responsibility for "a greatly accelerated civil defense effort, including a nationwide fall-out shelter program," was transferred from the Office of Civil & Defense Mobilization to the Defense Department by executive order of Pres. Kennedy July 20. The order renamed the OCDM as the Office of Emergency Planning and reorganized it as a small-staff agency under the President. It said the program would remain "civilian in nature and leadership."

The President's order embodied recommendations of OCDM director Frank B. Ellis, who was retained as the director of the new office.

Under the order, the Defense Department was instructed to: (a) develop a national fall-out shelter program and a chemical bacteriological and radiological warfare defense program; (b) maintain national pre-attack warning and post-attack communications systems; (c) plan for post-attack aid to state and local governments.

The Health-Education-Welfare and Agriculture departments were directed to make plans to assure availability of adequate medical and food supplies during a nuclear emergency. [See pp. 250B2, 193C-D3]

Washington Home Rule. Pres. Kennedy sent to Congress July 14 a draft bill to permit Washington, D.C. citizens to elect a mayor, a 7-man legislative council and a non-voting delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives. The President would have power to veto the district's legislative actions, and Congress would retain power to enact legislation overriding council and mayor. [See p. 121C-D2]

Youth Fitness Urged. In a special appeal at his news conference July 19, Pres. Kennedy urged the strengthening of "all programs which contribute to the physical fitness of our youth." The President said many foreign youths had "moved ahead" of the U.S.' youth in physical fitness. He "strongly" urged U.S. schools to adopt recommendations of the National Council on Youth Fitness that they: (1) identify physically underdeveloped pupils and work to improve their physical capacity; (2) provide a minimum of 15 minutes daily of vigorous activity for each student; (3) use valid fitness tests to evaluate progress.

Another appeal to back a youth fitness program was made July 24 by Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy at a 2-day conference of state physical education directors in Washington. During the conference, which was called by HEW Secy. Abraham A. Ribicoff, the President's youth fitness consultant, Charles B. Wilkinson, revealed plans to have the U.S.' 7 astronauts help promote the program. [See p. 120F2]

Flood Prevention Projects. Plans for 19 flood-prevention projects in 16 states and Puerto Rico were sent to Congress July 12 by Pres. Kennedy. The estimated total cost of the projects was $45 million, of which $27 million was to be provided by the Soil Conservation Service, $18 million by local organizations and landowners.

The projects and U.S. share of estimated costs: Arkansas—Big Creek, $1,421,000; California—Ulatis Creek, $3,668,000; Colorado—Big Sandy; Connecticut—South Branch Park, $4,495,000; Georgia—South River, $854,000; Indiana—Middle Fork Anderson, $1,004,000; Iowa—Indian Creek, $541,000; Pony Creek, $975,000; Kansas—Frog Creek, $401,000; Kentucky—Big Reedy Creek, $656,000; Humphrey-Clanton Creek, $992,000; Michigan—South Branch Cass River, $1,538,000; Nebraska—Plum Creek, $1,371,000; North Dakota—Middle-South Branch Forest River, $1,449,000; Oklahoma—Upper Red Rock Creek, $1,986,000; Pennsylvania—Brodhead Creek, $1,503,000; Puerto Rico—Anasco River, $2,394,000; Tennessee—Houser Creek, $435,000; Wisconsin—Twin Parks, $778,000. [See p. 72D-G2]

Child Care Institute. A bill to create a Child Care Institute in the Public Health Service for increased research into child health problems was submitted to Congress by Pres. Kennedy July 18. The President also asked Congress to raise to institute rank the PHS' Division of General Medical Sciences. [See p. 55A1]

MacArthur Reports. Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported to Pres. Kennedy July 29 on his Philippine tour. He was the President's guest at a White House luncheon attended by Vice Pres. Johnson, Atty. Gen. Kennedy, other Administration officials and members of Congress. [See p. 258A-D2]

Refugee Aid. Draft legislation to renew and expand U.S. programs of aid to refugees was sent to Congress July 21 by Pres. Kennedy. Included in the bill was a request for a $10 million emergency fund "to meet unexpected refugee and migration developments." [See Vol. XX, pp. 304F1, 271G3]

U.S.-Canadian Phone System. A new multiple-channel, microwave communications network extending across Canada and providing a U.S. link with Alaska was inaugurated July 22 when Canadian Prime Min. John Diefenbaker in White Horse, Yukon Territory telephoned Pres. Kennedy in Hyannis Port, Mass. The system, over which 600 calls could be made simultaneously, was built by RCA-Victor Co., Ltd. for Canadian National Railways.

Congress

Water Pollution Control. A compromise bill (HR6441) expanding the U.S.' water pollution control program and increasing aid to communities for construction of sewage treatment plants was passed by voice votes of the House July 13 and Senate July 14 and was signed by Pres. Kennedy July 20.

The bill, amended by a joint Senate-House conference: (a) authorized $570 million in construction grants through June 30, 1967, with annual authorizations limited to $80 million in fiscal 1962, $90 million in 1963, $100 million in 1964-67 (a $600,000 limit was set for any one construction grant); (b) increased from $3 million to $5 million and extended for 7 years the matching-grant program to states for administration of water pollution control programs; (c) authorized the HEW Secretary to request U.S. court action against polluters in interstate cases (in intrastate cases, the secretary's request for U.S. action could only be made with the concurrence of

the governor of the state involved).

(Since 1956, 13 projects involving 131 cities and 220 industries had been initiated under the U.S.' anti-pollution program.) [See p. 249G1]

Reorganization Plans. The Administration's reorganization plan for the NLRB was vetoed by the House July 20 by a 231-179 vote (153 R. & 78 D. vs. 167 D. & 12 R.). Opponents of the plan objected to its provision to permit the NLRB to review cases at its discretion unless a majority less one voted for mandatory review. They said the provision denied the right to review. The Senate Government Operations Committee had approved the plan by a 6-3 vote July 18 after 4 days of hearings.

The Administration's reorganization plan for the Federal Maritime Board won tentative House approval, subject to possible later action, when the House July 20 rejected by a 218-184 vote (215 D. & 3 R. vs. 159 R. & 25 D.) Rep. H. R. Gross' (R., Ia.) motion to bring the plan out of the Government Operations Committee. The committee July 14 had tabled a resolution disapproving the plan, and the House Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee had approved the FMB plan by a 14-11 vote July 18.

(A resolution disapproving the Federal Home Loan Bank Board reorganization plan was tabled by the House Government Operations Committee July 14.) [See p. 233B-F1]

FPC Confirmation. The Senate June 13-14 confirmed Pres. Kennedy's nominations of Howard B. Morgan and Joseph C. Swidler to be members of the Federal Power Commission.

Morgan's confirmation, by a 57-27 vote June 13, was preceded by Senate debate over his failure to list on U.S. employment forms minor arrests in 1936 (he was fined $25 and court costs for assault) and 1937 (no charges were filed after an employer testified that he had given Morgan a tire he had been accused of stealing). The Senate Commerce Committee had approved his nomination by an 11-4 vote May 16. Republican Sens. Hugh Scott (Pa.), Andrew F. Schoeppel (Kan.), John Marshall Butler (Md.) and Norris Cotton (N.H.) filed a minority committee report opposing the nominations.

Swidler was confirmed by voice vote June 14 following debate over his viewpoint on public vs. private power and over the President's designation of Swidler as FPC chairman. Senate minority leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) said he would oppose any attempt to unseat current FPC Chrmn. Jerome D. Kuykendall before his term expired in 1962. Kuykendall, however, disclosed June 28, the day Morgan and Swidler were sworn in, that he intended to resign as chairman Sept. 1.

In testimony before the Senate Commerce Committee Apr. 11 and May 9, Swidler had said he was opposed to a universal public power system. [See p. 38F2]

Other Senate confirmations: May 11—Amb.-to-Sierra Leone A. S. J. Carnahan (D.); Amb.-to-Israel Walworth Barbour; Amb.-to-Morocco Phillip W. Bonsal.

May 19—Asst. Defense Secy. John H. Rubel; Paul R. Ignatius (D.), 41, vice president and director of Harbridge House, Inc. (management and consulting firm), as Assistant Army Secretary for Installations & Logistics; OCDM deputy director Edward A. McDermott (D.).

May 29—Amb.-to-UAR John S. Badeau.

June 12—Amb.-to-New Zealand Anthony B. Akers (D.); Amb.-to-Korea Samuel D. Berger; Gen. Curtis E. LeMay as AF chief of staff; Erle Cocke Jr. as alternate executive director of the World Bank.

June 14—Amb.-to-Bolivia Ben S. Stephansky.

June 22—Amb.-to-Senegal & Mauritania Philip M. Kaiser (D.); Amb.-to-Dahomey Robinson McIlvaine; James L. Reinsch as a member of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Information. [See p. 204A1-A2]

Civil Rights

Chicago Race Disturbances. 65 Negroes were arrested in Chicago July 13-15 during an outbreak of racial incidents in which roving gangs of Negro youths beat 21 whites. Police attributed the attacks to reprisals for the unsolved fatal shooting July 12 of Matthew Tolbert, 17, a Negro.

200 police were on hand when about 200 Negroes attempted a wade-in at Chicago's Rainbow Beach July 16. The demonstrators, watched by angry groups of whites, dispersed; 12 whites were arrested for refusing to obey police. 12 persons had been arrested on the same charge during a Negro wade-in demonstration at the beach July 9. But 3 Negroes and 3 whites swam together at the beach July 22 without causing any disturbance. [See pp. 104F1, 101C3]

Companies Sign Job Pledges. The presidents of 8 leading defense contractors July 12 signed agreements with the President's Equal Employment Opportunities Committee to guarantee racial equality in hiring and promotion.

The signers: H. I. Romnes, Western Electric Co.; W. M. Allen, Boeing Co.; D. W. Douglas Jr., Douglas Aircraft Co.; Ralph Cordiner, General Electric Co.; W. B. Bergen, Martin Co.; J. L. Atwood, North American Aviation, Inc.; J. L. Burns, Radio Corporation of America; W. P. Gwinn, United Aircraft Corp.

Rules implementing Pres. Kennedy's executive order banning such bias were issued July 13 by the committee's executive vice chairman, Jerry R. Holleman.

(The NAACP's labor secretary, Herbert Hill, filed with the committee July 6 charges of bias against the Westinghouse Electric Corp.'s Hampton, S.C. plant and 7 textile companies' plants in South Carolina.) [See p. 226B-C1]

Arkansas Riders Arrested. 4 Freedom Riders were arrested in Little Rock, Ark. July 10 after refusing to leave the bus terminal's "white" waiting-room. The group, which had traveled from St. Louis, was led by the Rev. B. Elton Cox, 30, field secretary of the St. Louis branch of the Committee on Racial Equality. [See p. 225F2-D3]

MacDonald Accuses Peck. Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion charged on NBC-TV's "Dave Garroway Show" June 14 that Senate Internal Security Committee records showed that Freedom Rider James Douglas Peck's name was on the letterhead of the Civil Defense Protection Committee, which, he said, was "on the subversive list." Peck replied June 14: "I am not on the Civil Defense Protection Committee because it does not exist. I am on the Civil Defense Protest Committee, and it is not on the subversive list." [See p. 177F-G1]

Labor

AFL-CIO Executive Council. Pres. Kennedy told the AFL-CIO Executive Council June 28 that the U.S. had "emerged from the recession" but that "many economic problems will continue to confront us." The President's message, in which he also thanked the AFL-CIO for backing his domestic and foreign programs, was delivered by Labor Secy. Arthur J. Goldberg during the council's quarterly meeting at Unity House, Pa. June 26-29.

The council disagreed with the President's economic optimism, however, and asserted that a "real recovery was nowhere in sight." It also disputed recent warnings of Treasury Secy. Douglas Dillon and of the President's special assistant, Dr. Walt W. Rostow, about the inflationary threat of cost and wage increases. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said June 28 that "the threat on the economic front is not inflation" but "our failure to grow at an adequate pace." The council agreed with Leon Keyserling, ex-Pres. Truman's chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, who said the Administration's economic programs were insufficient to restore capacity production and full employment. [See p. 93G1]

A resolution urging Congress to grant the President "full emergency power" to mobilize the U.S.' resources to meet world crises was approved by the council June 27. Other approved resolutions urged the President (a) to accept a union offer to move vital cargo while letting the shipping strike continue without a Taft-Hartley injunction; (b) to investigate the issue of U.S.-owned ships registered under foreign flags. [See p. 249F2]

The council's only Negro member, A. Philip Randolph, president of the Bro'hood of Sleeping Car Porters, charged June 27 that the council had failed to end "Jim Crow unionism." Randolph urged the group to suspend member unions that did not end discriminatory policies within 6 months. [See p. 102C1]

The council voted June 29 to end its 2-year drive to organize agricultural workers on big California farms. Meany said the Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workers Union of North American and the Packinghouse Workers would probably continue their organizing activities there on their own. [See p. 157C3]

The council, in effect, postponed a showdown over the divisive no-raiding issue. Its special committee headed by International Association of Machinists Pres. A. J. Hayes reported that it favored arbitration in raiding disputes but requested more time to detail plans. The council June 29, however, restated its no-raiding ban and specifically ordered the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association to end its efforts to win bargaining rights from the United Steelworkers of America for 3,000 employes of the Carrier Corp.'s Syracuse, N.Y. plant. UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, head of a dissident Industrial Union Department faction feuding with Meany and the Building & Construction Trades Department

over the raiding issue, did not attend the meeting because of his current negotiations with auto manufacturers. [See p. 218C1-A2]

Hoffa Charges Dismissed. All 12 counts of a mail-fraud indictment against Teamsters' Pres. James R. Hoffa, Henry Lower and Robert E. McCarthy Jr. were dismissed by U.S. Judge Joseph P. Lieb in Orlando, Fla. July 13. They had been accused of misusing $500,000 of union funds for their Sun Valley, Inc. (Fla.) land company. The dismissal was based on the ground that the U.S. grand jury that indicted them had been illegally selected because of the exclusion of all men and women not registered to vote and all women who did not register for jury service in the state courts. [See Vol. XX, p. 440B-E1]

(Robert Baker, 45, a Teamsters' organizer, was fined $400 in U.S. district court in Pittsburgh July 11 for leaving the court's jurisdiction while on bond pending appeal of his Apr. 1960 conviction of extorting $525 from a McKee's Rocks trucking company. Baker had been arrested while in Miami June 29 for the convention.)

(The Teamsters' Central Conference July 16 authorized the purchase of a Michigan City, Ind. estate identified by the Select Senate Committee on Improper Labor-Management Practices as belonging to alleged mobster Paul [the Waiter] Ricca [Paul de Lucia], who was serving a jail term after a 1959 conviction on income tax evasion.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 293F3]

(The contempt-of-Congress conviction of Pres. William Presser of Teamsters Joint Council 41 was affirmed July 6 by the U.S. 6th Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati, O.) [See p. 83G2]

(The Teamsters replaced the AFL-CIO International Association of Machinists as bargaining agent for 550 mechanics and ground crew employes of Western Airlines in an election conducted by the National Mediation Board in Los Angeles July 10.) [See p. 114D3]

Other U.S. News

Political Indoctrination Curbed. A directive intended to keep military officers from conducting or participating in right wing "educational" programs was issued by the Defense Department July 10 (reported July 21). The order reasserted the department's authority to provide "guidance" for information programs "directed in whole or in part to the general public."

The order was reported to have been issued in response to a memo from Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chrmn. J. W. Fulbright (D., Ark.) to Pres. Kennedy and Defense Secy. Robert S. McNamara. Fulbright's note was said to have listed 12 incidents of officers engaging publicly in rightwing political programs. It warned of the dangers to the U.S. of a military "infected with this virus of right wing radicalism" and of the danger of this group " 'educating' the public."

Sen. Strom Thurmond (D., S.C.), an Army Reserve major general, attacked Fulbright's action in a Senate speech July 21 and called the memo "a dastardly attempt to intimidate" military officers.

The Defense Department announced July 13 that 600 copies of its new orientation film "The Challenge of Ideas" were being distributed to the armed forces to replace 2 controversial films that were not officially approved by the department but were being shown under the authority of individual commanders. The replaced films were: (1) "Operation Abolition," produced by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, consisting of film clips of student riots at the committee's 1960 San Francisco hearings. (The film had been attacked as falsely implying that the riots were Communist-led and indicative of widespread Communist sympathies among college students.) (2) "Communism on the Map," produced by Glenn Green, a John Birch Society representative. (The film charged that the late Gen. George C. Marshall and the British Labor government were partly responsible for an increasing socialistic and communistic encroachment allegedly suffered by the U.S. government.)

"The Challenge of Ideas" was described as an attempt to contrast the American workmen's belief in the freedom and integrity of the individual with the Communist ideal of man as a creature of the Communist state. It was produced by the Army Pictorial Center and narrated by Edward R. Murrow (before his appointment as USIA director), N.Y. Times military editor Hanson W. Baldwin, NBC newsman Frank McGee, commentator Lowell Thomas, actress Helen Hayes and actor John Wayne. [See pp. 218E-F3, 120D3]

Virginia Candidates Chosen. Ex-State Atty. Albertis S. Harrison, 54, won Virginia's Democratic gubernatorial primary July 11. He defeated Lt. Gov. A. E. S. Stephens. Harrison was backed by Sen. Harry Flood Byrd's state organization. A Republican state convention in Richmond July 8 chose H. Clyde Pearson as Harrison's opponent. [See p. 165C1]

Democratic Panels Formed. Democratic National Chrmn. John M. Bailey announced June 29 the appointment of (a) an elections committee headed by Alexander M. Campbell of Indiana and Mrs. Elizabeth R. Smith of California and (b) a registration and voting committee headed by Pa. Gov. David L. Lawrence and Mrs. J. Murray Blue of Kentucky. [See p. 250C2]

Winston Freed. The Justice Department announced June 30 that, on its recommendation, Pres. Kennedy had ordered Henry Winston, 50, released from federal prison because of Winston's blindness and possible need for surgery for a brain tumor. Winston, one of 11 top Communists convicted in 1949, would have completed his sentence, with time off for good behavior, Jan. 4, 1962. He was freed from the federal hospital on Staten Island (N.Y. City) June 30.

PRICE INDEXES

	Apr.	Mar.	Apr. 1960
Consumer (cost-of-living) prices,			
all items*	127.5	127.5	126.2
Apparel	109.5	109.8	108.9
Food	121.2	121.2	119.5
Housing	132.3	132.5	131.4
Rent	143.3	143.1	141.4
Medical care	159.9	159.6	155.5
Transportation	145.8	145.7	146.1
Private	133.4	133.4	134.4
Public	206.5	205.7	198.0
Wholesale prices,			
all commodities*	119.4	119.8	120.0
Farm products	88.1	90.1	91.1
Fruits & vegetables	101.7	110.1	111.5
Grains	73.5	76.2	79.4
Livestock & live poultry	82.9	83.7	85.7
Processed foods	109.0	109.6	106.8
Chemicals & allied products	110.8	110.6	110.2
Fuel, power & lighting materials	115.7	117.5	112.2
Lumber & wood products	118.0	115.8	124.3
Machinery & motive products	152.8	153.0	153.7
Metals & metal products	153.0	152.8	154.5
Pulp, paper & allied products	131.9	132.1	133.1
Textile products & apparel	94.4	94.7	96.3
Dollar's purchasing power* as measured by—			
Consumer prices	78.4	78.4	79.2
Wholesale prices	83.8	83.5	83.3

*Bureau of Labor Statistics; 1947-49=100

Cotton Acreage Up. U.S. cotton farmers planted 16,561,000 acres in 1961, the Agriculture Department estimated July 10. This compared with 16,080,000 acres in 1960 and the 20,080,000-acre annual average for 1950-59. [See Vol. XX, p. 266B3]

SCIENCE

Atomic Energy. Chrmn. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) of the Senate Disarmament Subcommittee proposed July 5 that the U.S. seek UN General Assembly approval for "a program of nuclear testing for peaceful purposes under United Nations control." Humphrey, who said that the tests should be used to perfect seismic detection of hidden underground detonations, opposed a unilateral U.S. renunciation of the voluntary test suspension.

(Sen. Humphrey, addressing an American Assembly meeting in Buergenstock, Switzerland July 8, urged East-West agreement on inauguration of an International Space Year, which would culminate in an international agreement banning armaments from outer space.)

U.S. Atomic Energy Commission spokesmen confirmed July 8 that work was progressing in the Cactus Mntns., near Mercury, Nev. on 2 tunnel complexes designed for underground nuclear testing. The AEC July 19 denied reports that it had been ordered to prepare for a resumption of underground nuclear tests in December.

(U.S. officials reported in Washington June 29 that an explosion equivalent to 50-100 tons of TNT had occurred on Soviet territory east of Finland Jan. 31. It was not known whether the explosion had been produced by chemical or nuclear means. Moscow radio reported July 5 that "a powerful, peaceful explosion" had been used to demolish a mountain in the northern Caucasus to obtain dolomite for use in glass.)

AEC Fermi Award. Dr. Hans A. Bethe, Cornell University physics professor, won June 3 the Atomic Energy Commission's Enrico Fermi Award of $50,000, a gold medal and a citation

for his "contributions to nuclear and theoretical physics, to peaceful uses of atomic energy and to the security of the U.S." Among Dr. Bethe's contributions to nuclear physics were the development of electron-positron pair creation and improvement of the theory of stopping power in the shielding of reactors. [See Vol. XIX, p. 426D3]

MEDICINE

Polio Vaccine Dispute. A resolution recommending massive use of the Sabin polio vaccine was adopted by the American Medical Association's House of Delegates in New York June 28 during the AMA's annual meeting. The AMA's Council of Drugs, in a June 27 report, had backed the oral live-virus vaccine developed by Dr. Albert B. Sabin as "offering longer protection" than the dead-virus vaccine developed by Dr. Jonas E. Salk.

Salk, at the University of Pittsburgh, challenged the report and the AMA delegates' action in 3 telegrams to AMA executives June 27-28 and in a telephone interview June 28. Salk charged that the council's report contained "misinformation and misleading references." He protested the mass use of the Sabine vaccine as "questionable and of doubtful practicability."

Cases of paralytic polio averaged only 2,000 a year since 1955, when his vaccine was introduced and when only 50% of the population had been vaccinated, compared with 20,000-30,000 cases a year before then, Salk said. This reduction of more than 90% in polio meant that the vaccine had directly protected those vaccinated and had given indirect protection by preventing the spread of the virus "without re-introducing live virus into the population," he asserted. Injections of killed virus thus had provided an immunity similar to that provided by the natural disease, he declared. He denied AMA assertions that an annual booster shot was necessary after a 4th injection. [See Vol. XX, p. 484B2-F3]

AMA Action. The AMA House of Delegates June 28 approved a resolution calling it ethical for doctors to consult or teach with osteopaths who followed accepted medical tenets. The action was taken at the AMA's 110th annual meeting, which was held in New York June 26-30. (The Philadelphia County Medical Society had announced May 19 in its journal, Philadelphia Medicine, its recognition that osteopathic physicians "practice modern scientific medicine." The announcement said the AMA's hostility toward the U.S.' 13,000 osteopaths was "completely unrealistic, outmoded." The California Medical Association had voted earlier in May to amalgamate with the California Osteopathic Association.)

Dr. Leonard W. Larson, 63, of Bismarck, N.D. was installed June 27 as the AMA's 115th president. In an address June 26, Larson urged AMA members to continue to oppose aged-medical-care financed through Social Security. He also warned that strengthened self-disciplinary measures must be imposed by state and county medical societies against doctors who violated medical ethics. He said the number of such physicians was "infinitesimal" compared with the number who were ethical.

Current disciplinary action by medical societies and boards of medical examiners was described as "inadequate" in a report issued June 26 by the AMA's Medical Disciplinary Committee. Among major abuses listed in the report were overcharging, abuse of health insurance plans, professional incompetence and unnecessary surgery. [See pp. 249E2, 167E1; Vol. XX, 281E3]

ARTS

Film Awards The Prague Film Festival Award (for the best movie aimed at "better relations between people") was won July 10 by the U.S. film "The Defiant Ones." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 320A3]

Berlin film festival awards July 4: Golden Bear (top prize) for the best feature—"La Notte," Italian film written and directed by Michelangelo Antonioni; Golden Bear for full-length documentary—Israel's "Description of a Struggle"; Silver Bears for acting—Anna Karina for her performance in France's "Une Femme Est une Femme" and Peter Finch for his role in Britain's "No Love for Johnny"; Silver Bear for directing—Bernhard Wicki for German film "The Miracle of Father Malachias"; International Catholic Film Bureau prize—"Question 7," U.S. Lutheran Church production; special prize—shared by Korean feature "Mabu" and Dutch film "Makkers, Staakt uw Wild Geraas." [See Vol. XVI, p. 223C1]

Ballet Star Defects. Rudolf Nureyev, 23, a star of the Kirov Opera ballet group of Leningrad, fled from the troupe June 16 as it was about to board a plane in Paris for London. He asked for French asylum.

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended July 22

FINANCE:

U.S. Treasury—	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Monetary gold stocks	*$17,547	*$17,550	*$19,251
Currency circulation	*$32,634	*$32,797	*$32,199
Banks—			
Com'l & ind'l loans§	*a$31,549	*$31,615	*$31,580
Agricultural loans§	*a$1,161	*$1,151	*$990
N.Y. bank clearings	$16,291,393,371	$16,025,193,690	$14,987,135,474
England note circulation	*£2,364,903	*£2,348,271	*£2,299,622
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	13,552,340	14,844,700	12,577,480
Stock avgs. (100 shares)**	247.79	249.70	220.48
Bond sales (par value)	$31,549,000	$31,712,000	$22,490,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	85.62	85.80	85.28
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	129,689	150,429	132,859
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	b6,930,310	6,969,610	6,831,910
Soft-coal output (tons)	c1,300,000	2,100,000	1,335,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*b15,071	*14,133	*14,608
Carloadings (cars)	b573,306	424,984	606,814
	June	**May**	**June 1960**
Ind'l output§e	110	108	109
Steel output (tons)	8,551,856	8,890,626	7,404,873
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.39	$2.36½	$2.28⅞
Corn (bu.)	$1.40⅛	$1.43¼	$1.47½
Cotton (lb.)	$.35	$.348	$.338
Steel scrap avg. (ton)f	$46.67	$36.67	$31.50
Wholesale food index‡	d$5.93	$5.93	$5.91
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	d118.5	119.0	119.7
BUSINESS:			
Dept. stores sales§¶	b123	114	119
Failures (July 13)‡	304	220	258
Foreign Trade (Census Bur.)—	**May**	**April**	**May 1960**
Exports	*$1,743.8	*$1,705.5	*$1,803.8
Imports	*$1,117.5	*$1,129.1	*$1,230.9

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate. ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Federal Reserve Board aMember banks, 107 cities, July 12 bJuly 15 cJuly 8 dJuly 18 e1957=100 fIron Age

Record Grain Stocks. The Agriculture Department reported July 24 that U.S. wheat, corn and sorghum grain stocks, which had stood at record levels in mid-1960, the start of the year's marketing season, had risen to new heights at the beginning of 1961's marketing season. Wheat stocks (reserve and surplus) rose from 1,313,518,000 bushels July 1, 1960 to 1,406,556,000 (compared with an estimate of 1.259 billion bushels for 1961's wheat crop) July 1, 1961. Corn stocks increased from 2,522,071,000 bushels in 1960 to 2,808,719,000. Sorghum grain stocks rose from 636,156,000 bushels in 1960 to 751,331,000. The increases in corn, sorghum and oat stocks raised stocks of feed grain to a record 109 million tons. Stocks of rye rose from 10.559 billion bushels in 1960 to 14.138 billion. Oat stocks rose from 267,311,000 bushels to 323,840,000. Barley stocks declined from 167,389,000 bushels to 152,121,000. Soybean stocks declined because of export and domestic demand from 135,913,000 bushels to 94,119,000. Flaxseed stocks rose from 2,962,000 bushels to 5,364,000. [See p. 99A3]

LABOR STATISTICS

	June	May	April	March	June '60
Civilian labor force§	*74,286	*71,546	*70,696	*71,011	*73,002
Employed§	*68,706	*66,778	*65,734	*65,516	*68,579
Non-farm§	*62,035	*61,234	*60,734	*60,539	*61,722
Manufacturing (excl. Alaska & Hawaii)‡	*15,952	*15,713	*15,536	*15,497	*16,422
Wholesale & retail trade‡	*11,524	*11,440	*11,389	*11,337	*11,637
Government	*8,722	*8,747	*8,723	*8,705	*8,409
Unemployed§	*5,580	*4,768	*4,962	*5,495	*4,423
Percentage of labor force**	6.8%	6.9%	6.8%	6.9%	5.4%
Avg. weekly mfg. hours‡	40.1	39.7	39.3	39.1	40.0
Avg. weekly mfg. pay‡	†$94.24	$92.90	$91.57	$90.71	$91.60

*In thousands **Seasonally adjusted §Census Bureau †Record ‡Bureau of Labor Statistics